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Some Mt. Desert Fungi

By V. S. White

The country in the neighborhood of Bar Harbor forms a specially interesting collecting ground for the mycologist because of the quantity of wooded land which remains in spite of the constantly increasing clearings and improvements. The woods are moist and kept in this condition even in very dry weather by numerous springs, underground streams and rivulets.

A system of paths originally begun by some of the first Boston visitors, modeled on that in use about the forests of Thüringen near Eisenach is maintained by the Village Improvement Society. The paths extend many miles in various directions; pocket maps are to be had on which the paths are marked in different colors to correspond with the colors painted upon the trees at short intervals or on occasional signposts; rude arrows formed by forked white birch branches indicate the entrace to these paths and are also placed at points of intersection, so that there can be no danger of going astray or unnecessarily out of one's way except from heedlessness. These paths though kept free from underbrush and occasionally cleared of dead wood, do not interfere with the natural beauty and wildness of the place and render the task of the collector a far easier and pleasanter one than it would otherwise be. The present list of fungi collected in the vicinity of Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Maine, from 8 July to 15 September 1901, by the writer have been determined principally by Professor Charles H. Peck. Professor F. S. Earle of the New York Botanical Garden, Professor Underwood of Columbia University, Dr. W. A. Murrill of New York, and Mr. H. J. Banker of California, Pa., have also aided the writer in making determinations. Dried specimens with notes and in some cases water-color sketches have been deposited with the New York Botanical Garden. It is hoped that in the future this list may be greatly enlarged as the fungus flora becomes better known. The present list may serve as a preliminary supplement to Rand's Flora of Mount Desert Island from which the fungi were omitted. The

one hundred and twenty species marked with an asterisk (*) are not found in Ricker's List of Maine Fungi (April 1902).

Preliminary List of Bar Harbor Fungi

MYXOMYCETES

ARCYRIA NUTANS (Bull.) Grev.
ARCYRIA INCARNATA Pers.
DICTYDIUM CANCELLATUM (Batsch) Macbr.
FULIGO SEPTICA (Link) Gmel. Common.
LEOCARPUS FRAGILIS (Dicks.) Rost.
LYCOGALA EPIDENDRON (Buxb.) Fr.

ASCOMYCETES

Family HYPOCREACEAE

CORDYCEPS ENTOMORRHIZA (Dicks.) Fr. Only one specimen found.
HYPOCREA RUFA (Pers.) Fr. One form.
HYPOMYCES LACTIFLUORUM (Schw.) Tul. On *Lactarius piperatus*. Plentiful.
NECTRIA EPISPHAERIA (Tode) Fr.

Family CHAETOMIACEAE

*CHAETOMIUM OLIVACEUM C. & E.

Family DIATRYPACEAE

DIATRYPA STIGMA (Hoffm.) De Not.

Family XYLARIACEAE

HYPOXYLON COHAERENS (Pers.) Fr. Common.
HYPOXYLON COCCINEUM Bull. Very plentiful.
XYLARIA POLYMORPHA (Pers.) Fr.

Family MOLLISIACEAE

* MOLLISIA MELALEUCA Fr.

Family HELOTIACEAE

HELOTIUM CITRINUM (Hedw.) Fr.

Family PEZIZACEAE

LACHNEA HEMISPHAERICA Wigg.
LACHNEA SCUTELLATA (L.) Sacc.

DASYSCYPHA AGASSIZII (B. & C.) Sacc. Very plentiful in certain localities.

PEZIZA BADIA Pers. Widely distributed.

Family GEOGLOSSACEAE

GEOGLOSSUM HIRSUTUM Pers. Found only once but growing in large quantities.

LEPTOGLOSSUM LUTEUM (Peck) Sacc. Common on moss-grown decayed stumps.

LEOTIA LUBRICA (Scop.) Pers. Very plentiful in damp woods.

BASIDIOMYCETES

Family PUCCINIACEAE

GYMNOSPORANGIUM CLAVIPES C. & P. On *Juniperus Virginiana.*

Family AURICULARIACEAE

AURICULARIA AURICULA-JUDAE (L.) Schroet. Growing in large quantities in certain localities.

Family TREMELLACEAE

TREMELLODON GELATINOSUM (Scop.) Pers. Plentiful.

Family THELEPHORACEAE

CORTICIUM EFFUSCATUM C. & E.

CORTICIUM INCARNATUM (Pers.) Fr. Plentiful.

CRATERELLUS CORNUCOPIOIDES (L.) Fr. Found only once but in large quantity on hard-packed woody path.

*CRATERELLUS LUTESCENS (Pers.) Fr. Common.

STEREUM HIRSUTUM (Willd.) Pr. Plentiful.

STEREUM OCHRACEOFLAVUM Schwein.

THELEPHORA SCHWEINITZII Peck. Growing in large quantities.

Family CLAVARIACEAE.

CLAVARIA CRISTATA Pers. Common.

*CLAVARIA CIRCINANS Peck. Common.

CLAVARIA FUSIFORMIS Sowerby. Fairly abundant.

CLAVARIA INAEQUALIS Müll.

CLAVARIA PISTILLARIS L. Few specimens found.

Family HYDNACEAE.

* HYDNUM ALBONIGRUM Peck. Found only in one locality.

* **Hydnum boreale** Banker, sp. nov. Plant white to greenish, moist; pileus thick, convex, undulate, 12–15 cm. wide; stem short, thick, flattened, the longer diameter three times the shortest (2 cm. by 7 cm.), 7 cm. long; teeth short, 5 mm. long, 0.5 mm. wide, the points rounded and somewhat knobbed when dry, decurrent, brownish with white tips; substance zonate within, the uppermost layer white spongy thick, the lower strata becoming darker, harder, and more compact, in the stem deep lavender color; mycelium purple, persistent; odor unpleasant.

In damp rich soil and leaf mould.

HYDNUM CARBUNCULUS Secr. (= *H. ferrugineum* Fr.) The peppery taste of this species has not been previously noted and is an important character.

* **Hydnum humidum** Banker, sp. nov. Plant yellowish, becoming brown, hygrophanous, pileus irregular, spongy, scrobiculate, 9 cm. or more wide, stem stout, brownish, about 2 cm. long, 1.5 cm. thick; teeth long, 5 mm., brownish with white tips; substance corky, hard when dry and gray like weathered wood but with streaks and spots that appear darker and cartilaginous, which cut as if gummy, zonate internally; odor strong but not unpleasant; taste mild.

In hard-packed wooded path. The fresh plant exudes water freely when pressed between the fingers.

HYDNUM REPANDUM L. Fairly common.

* HYDNUM SCROBICULATUM Fr.

HYDNUM ZONATUM Batch.

Family POLYPORACEAE.

DAEDALEA CONFRAGOSA POLYPOROIDEA Peck. Plentiful.

FAVOLUS ALVEOLARIUS (DC.) Quel. Fairly abundant.

POLYPORUS ADUSTUS (Willd.) Fr.

* POLYPORUS CARPINEUS Sower.

POLYPORUS CARNEUS Nees.

POLYPORUS CHIONEUS Fr.

POLYPORUS CONNATUS Wein.

* POLYPORUS CONFLUENS (A. & S.) Fr. Plentiful.

POLYPORUS ELEGANS (Bull.) Fr. Fairly abundant.

POLYPORUS FOMENTARIUS (L.) Fr.

POLYPORUS LEUCOPHAEUS Mont.

POLYPORUS PERENNIS (L.) Fr.

POLYPORUS PICIPES Fr.

POLYPORUS PERGAMENUS Fr. Very common.

POLYPORUS SCHWEINITZII Fr. Plentiful.

POLYPORUS SCHWEINITZII DUALIS Peck.

POLYPORUS SPLENDENS Peck. (*P. oblectans* of Ricker's list, but that species is not likely American.)

POLYPORUS SULFUREUS (Bull.) Fr.

POLYPORUS VERSICOLOR (L.) Fr. Very common in all localities.

POLYPORUS VAPORARIUS Fr.

LENZITES SEPIARIA Fr.

TRAMETES CINNABARINA (Jacq.) Fr.

* TRAMETES RUBESCENS Fr.

Family BOLETACEAE

BOLETINUS PICTUS Peck. Common in damp places, *Sphagnum*, etc.

* BOLETUS ALBUS Peck. Only one plant seen.

BOLETUS AMERICANUS Peck. Common in damp places.

BOLETUS CHROMAPES Frost. Fairly common but scattered, rarely more than one plant in a locality.

* BOLETUS CYANESCENS Bull. Common.

* BOLETUS EDULIS Bull. Plentiful.

* BOLETUS EDULIS CLAVIPES Peck. Common.

* BOLETUS FELLEUS Bull. Rather scarce.

BOLETUS GRANULATUS ALBIPES Peck. Plentiful.

* BOLETUS MINIATO-OLIVACEUS SENSIBILIS Peck. Common.

* BOLETUS ORNATIPES Peck. Very common in woods.

* BOLETUS PIPERATUS Bull. Common in woods and by roadsides.

* BOLETUS PURPUREUS **fumosus** Peck, var. nov. Pileus convex, velvety, smoky brown, flesh creamy-yellow, changing to bluish-green where wounded; tubes depressed about the stem, yellowish-green, the mouths small, brownish-red, the dissepiments slightly decurrent on the stem, changing to greenish-blue where wounded; stem tapering upward, yellow above, colored like the pileus below, bright yellow within, changing to bluish-green where wounded; spores 10 μ long, 5 μ broad.

Pileus 4–14 cm. broad; stem 4–12 cm. long, 1–2.5 cm. thick at the top, 2.5–5 cm. thick at the base.

Woods. July.

This *Boletus* agrees so closely with *B. purpureus* in all its characters except color that it has seemed best to consider it a mere variety of that species, but future investigation may show it to be a distinct species. It does not appear to have any purple hues in either pileus or stem.

* BOLETUS RUSSELLII Frost. Under pines in dry soil; scarce.

BOLETUS SCABER Frost. Very common and variable.

* BOLETUS SCABER MUTABILIS Peck. Common.

* BOLETUS SCABER NIVEUS Peck. Common.

* **Boletus scabripes** Peck, sp. nov. Pileus thick, broadly convex, firm, dry, glabrous, reddish-brown with a bloom; tubes convex in the mass, adnate or slightly depressed around the stem, brown, with very small round darker mouths; stem stout, equal, solid but spongy within, grayish-white, adorned with numerous small projecting black points; spores oblong, fusiform, 12–15 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus about 15 cm. broad; stem about 10 cm. long, 2–3 cm. thick.

Rich soil in woods. July. A fine large species but with a disagreeable taste. The black points on the stem are suggestive of those on the stem of *B. scaber*, but they are smaller and more numerous. In drying the plants become black and exude a black juice with a strong odor.

* BOLETUS SUBGLABRIPES Peck. In damp shady soil; only two plants found.

BOLETUS SUBLUTEUS Peck. Very plentiful all summer.

Family AGARICACEAE

(*Cantharelleae*)

CANTHARELLUS AURANTIACUS (Wulf.) Fr. Plentiful.

CANTHARELLUS CIBARIUS Fries. Common and widely distributed.

* CANTHARELLUS FLAVICEPS Peck.

CANTHARELLUS FLOCCOSUS Schwein. Very plentiful in a few localities.

CANTHARELLUS MULTIPLEX Underw. Two specimens. Specimens attaining a large size, some measuring nearly 17 cm. across.

TROGIA CRISPA (Pers.) Fr. Plentiful in a few localities.

(*Paxilleae*)

* PAXILLUS ATROTOMENTOSUS Fr. Found plentifully in one locality; a very showy fungus.

* PAXILLUS INVOLUTUS (Batsch.) Fr. Plentiful.

* PHELLOPORUS RHODOXANTHUS (Schwein.) Peck. Only two plants found; in widely different localities.

(*Coprineae*)

* COPRINUS ATRAMENTARIUS (Bull.) Fr. Plentiful.

COPRINUS ATRAMENTARIUS SILVESTRIS Peck. Found only in one locality but abundant there.

* COPRINUS PLUMBEUS Peck. A large quantity in damp weather.

(*Hygrophoreae*)

HYGROPHORUS CANTHARELLUS Schwein. Fairly common.

* HYGROPHORUS CHLOROPHANUS Fr. Abundant in restricted localities.

* HYGROPHORUS COCCINEUS Schaeff. In large quantities in damp weather.

HYGROPHORUS CONICUS (Scop.) Fr. Abundant.

HYGROPHORUS MINIATUS Fr. Found once or twice only.

* NYCTALIS ASTEROPHORA Fr. Growing on much-decayed specimens of *Russula* and *Lactarius piperatus*. This is a very strange species, in which the lamellae are almost entirely undeveloped and the entire top of the fungus bears the spores.

(*Lactarieae*)

LACTARIUS AFFINIS Peck. Pale form; plentiful.

LACTARIUS CINEREUS Peck. Only two or three plants found.

LACTARIUS DECEPTIVUS Peck. Plentiful.

LACTARIUS DELICIOSUS (L.) Fr. Fairly common in certain localities.

* LACTARIUS FULIGINOSUS Fr. Plentiful.

LACTARIUS GRISEUS Peck. Plentiful in damp woods.

LACTARIUS HYSGINUS Fr. Plentiful in damp woods.

LACTARIUS INSULSUS Fr. Only one plant seen.

* LACTARIUS MACULATUS Peck. Only two specimens found; a showy plant.

* LACTARIUS PIPERATUS (Scop.) Fr. Common.

* LACTARIUS SORDIDUS Peck. Found only once but then in large quantities.

LACTARIUS SUBDULCIS (Bull.) Fr. Plentiful and widely distributed.

* LACTARIUS TORMINOSUS (Schaeff.) Fr. Found twice.

LACTARIUS THEIOGALUS (Bull.) Fr. Found in only one locality growing in leaf mould.

LACTARIUS UVIDUS Fr. Only a few plants found, some growing on wood.

LACTARIUS VOLEMUS Fr. Common.

* RUSSULA ADUSTA (Pers.) Fr. Common.

* RUSSULA BREVIPES Peck. Plentiful.

* RUSSULA BASIFURCATA Peck. Found several times.

RUSSULA DECOLORANS Fr. Plentiful and widely distributed.

* RUSSULA EMETICA Fr. Common.

* RUSSULA FINGIBILIS Britz. Only found three times.

RUSSULA FOETENS (Pers.) Fr. Common.

* RUSSULA FRAGILIS (Pers.) Fr. Only a few plants found.

RUSSULA INTEGRA (L.) Fr. Plentiful.

* RUSSULA LUTEA (Huds.) Fr. Found only one.

* RUSSULA MARIAE Peck. Fairly widely distributed.

* RUSSULA NIGRICANS (Bull.) Fr. Found abundantly in a few localities.

* RUSSULA PULCHRALIS Britz. Plentiful in one locality.

* RUSSULA PALUSTRIS Peck. By roadside; found several times.

RUSSULA PURPURINA A. & S. White-stemmed form; found only once but in large quantities.

* RUSSULA PUELLARIS UMBONATA Peck. Only one plant found.

* RUSSULA ROSACEA Fr. Abundant.

* RUSSULA SCABRIUSCULA Peck. Apparently scarce.

* RUSSULA SORDIDA Peck. Plentiful.

(*Marasmieae*)

LENTINUS LEPIDEUS Fr.

MARASMIUS ANDROSACEUS (L.) Fr. On hemlock needles after rain in large quantities.

* MARASMIUS CONFLUENS Pers.

MARASMIUS OREADES Fr. Forming large nearly complete fairy rings.

MARASMIUS ROTULA (Scop.) Fr. Plentiful.

* MARASMIUS VITICOLA B. & C. Plentiful.

PANUS STYPTICUS (Bull.) Fr. Common.

(*Agariceae*)

(*Evelatae.* With neither volva nor annulus)

* CLITOCYBE ECTYPOIDES Peck. Plentiful on damp banks.

* CLITOCYBE INFUNDIBULIFORMIS Schaeff. Common.

CLITOCYBE LACCATA Scop. Common.

* **Clitocybe marginata** Peck, sp. nov. Pileus fleshy, rather thick, subcampanulate, becoming convex, obtuse or broadly umbonate, glabrous or nearly so, dry, bay red verging to mahogany color, the margin at first involute, flesh yellow; lamellae narrow, close, decurrent, yellowish, reddish on the edge; stem nearly equal, stout, hollow, glabrous, shining, yellowish marked with reddish longitudinal lines; spores subglobose, 5 μ long, 4–5 μ broad. Pileus 5–8 cm. broad; stem 5–8 cm. long, 6–12 mm. thick. Cespitose; growing around decaying stumps. September.

A peculiar species well marked by the reddish edge of the lamellae, reddish lines of the stem and yellowish flesh of the pileus. It is referable to the second subsection of the Disciformes according to arrangement in *Sylloge Fungorum.*

CLITOPILUS CAESPITOSUS Peck. Found only once but in large quantities.

* CLITOPILUS CARNEOALBUS With. Fairly abundant in certain localities.

* CLITOPILUS PRUNULUS Scop. Very common in meadows.

COLLYBIA ABUNDANS Peck. Growing in large clusters.

* COLLYBIA COLOREA Peck. Growing in large quantities, singly and in clusters.

COLLYBIA DRYOPHILA Bull. Common.

* COLLYBIA FAMILIA Peck. Growing in great quantities over old decaying stumps.

* COLLYBIA PLATYPHYLLA Fr. Common.

COLLYBIA RADICATA Relh. Common and variable.

* COLLYBIA RADICATA FURFURACEA Peck. Found only once; seven or eight fine plants growing about a much-decayed stump.

CREPIDOTUS APPLANATUS Pers. Common.

* CREPIDOTUS MALACHIUS B. & C.

CREPIDOTUS VERSUTUS Peck.

* ENTOLOMA CUSPIDATUM Peck. Growing in large quantities.

ENTOLOMA GRAYANUM Peck. Only a few plants seen.

* ENTOLOMA PECKII Burt. Plentiful.

* ENTOLOMA SALMONEUM Peck. Plentiful.

* ENTOLOMA SINUATUM Fr. One cluster of five specimens found; a fine large species.

* LEPTONIA ASPRELLA Fr. Short-stemmed form; fairly common.

* LEPTONIA GRISEA Peck. Four or five plants found.

* LEPTONIA FORMOSA Fr. Fairly common.

* LEPTONIA SERRULATA (Pers.) Fr. A beautiful species which appears to be rare.

* LEPTONIA SUBSERRULATA Peck. A few specimens found in grass two hundred feet from the beach.

MYCENA CORTICOLA Schum. A beautiful little fungus 2 cm. high, growing on wood; only occasionally seen.

* MYCENA HAEMATOPODA Pers. Plentiful in certain localities.

* NOLANEA CONICA Peck. Appears to be scarce; growing on wood.

OMPHALIA CAMPANELLA Batsch. Growing as usual in large quantities on decaying wood.

* OMPHALIA SCABRIUSCULA Peck. Plentiful.

PANAEOLUS CAMPANULATUS (L.) Sacc.

* PANAEOLUS FIMICOLA Fr. Common after rains.

* PLEUROTUS OSTREATUS (Jacq.) Fr. Plentiful, growing in dense clusters.

* PLUTEUS CERVINUS Schaeff. Very common and variable; a white variety found and also a scaly one corresponding to *Agaricus rigens* Pers.

* PLUTEUS GRANULARIS Peck. Only one plant found.

* PLUTEUS UMBROSUS Pers. Found twice on decaying wood.

* TRICHOLOMA ALBOFLAVIDUM Peck. Plentiful.

TRICHOLOMA ALBUM (Schaeff.) Fr. Growing singly in leaf mould.

TRICHOLOMA DAVISIAE Peck. Plentiful.

* TRICHOLOMA FALLAX Peck. On dead leaves and twigs after rain.

* TRICHOLÓMA FUMOSOLUTEUM Peck. Abundant.

* TRICHOLOMA LUGUBRE Peck. Plentiful.

* TRICHOLOMA RUTILANS Schaeff. Appears to be rare.

* TRICHOLOMA VARIEGATUM Scop. Found only twice ; a pretty species.

(*Velatae*. Provided with a veil, but no volva)

CORTINARIUS ARMILLATUS (A. & S.) Fr. Fairly abundant.

* CORTINARIUS BERLESIANUS Sacc. & Cub. Only two plants found.

* CORTINARIUS CORRUGATUS Peck. Found twice but in large quantities.

* CORTINARIUS ERRATICUS Peck. Plentiful ; growing in large semicircles in damp leaf mould.

* CORTINARIUS MULTIFORMIS Fr. Plentiful.

* CORTINARIUS SIMILARIS Peck. Two plants seen.

CORTINARIUS TORVUS Fr. Plentiful in one locality.

CORTINARIUS VIOLACEUS (L.) Fr. Abundant.

* **Cortinarius Whiteae** Peck, sp. nov. Pileus fleshy, hemispherical, becoming nearly plane with a lobed wavy or irregular margin, dry, glabrous, subpruinose, reddish or brownish-orange verging to tawny ; lamellae subdistant, deeply and broadly emarginate, reddish-brown becoming brownish-cinnamon ; stem long, equal, solid, fibrous, colored like the pileus, adorned with darker fibrous lines or striations ; spores subglobose, 7–8 μ long, 7 μ broad.

Pileus 6–12 cm. broad ; stem 7–12 cm. long, 1.5–2 cm. thick.

Woods. August. A large species intermediate between *Dermocybe* and *Telamonia*, related to the former by its dry pileus and to the latter by its general aspect and stout solid stem. It gives me pleasure to dedicate it to its discoverer, a most enthu-

siastic mycologist from whose specimens, notes, and colored sketch of the fresh plant the description has been derived.

FLAMMULA FLAVIDA Pers. On fallen spruce in large quantities.

* **Flammula granulosa** Peck, sp. nov. Pileus thin, hemispherical, becoming convex, dry, densely squamulose, tawny; lamellae thin, rather broad, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, pale yellow becoming tawny ferruginous; stem fleshy, rather slender, stuffed, glabrous or sometimes minutely squamulose, colored like the pileus; spores elliptic, generally uninucleate, 7–8 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 1.5–3 cm. broad; stem 2.5–3 cm. long, 1.5–3 mm. thick.

Decaying wood. August. This is a small species but easily recognized by the squamules of the pileus which give to its surface a granular appearance similar to that of the pileus of *Lepiota granulosa*. At the base of the stem there is a colored membranous disk by which the plant is attached to its place of growth.

* FLAMMULA SAPINEA Fr. Appears to be scarce.

FLAMMULA SPUMOSA Fr. Plentiful.

* HYPHOLOMA CAPNOIDES Fr. Found only once; growing singly and in clusters.

* HYPHOLOMA HYDROPHILUM (Bull.) Sacc. A single cluster of five or six found in a hollow at foot of maple in decaying wood and leaf mould; spores a rich purple red.

HYPHOLOMA INCERTUM Peck. Plentiful in paths singly or in clusters.

* HYPHOLOMA PERPLEXUM Peck. Plentiful.

* INOCYBE RIMOSA (Bull.) Fr. Two plants found in deep leaf mould in woods.

* NAUCORIA ERINACEA Fr. Only a few plants found.

NAUCORIA SEMIORBICULARIS Bull. Large quantities found in lawn.

* TUBARIA FURFURACEA Pers. A few specimens found in decaying leaves in damp woods; a pretty little species.

(*Annulatae*. Provided with a veil which remains as a permanent annulus; no volva)

* AGARICUS ABRUPTUS Peck. Many very large specimens found.

AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS L. Abundant in certain localities.

ARMILLARIA MELLEA Vahl. Only one cluster found, which is unusual for this species.

* LEPIOTA ILLINITA Fr. Found in only two localities.

* LEPIOTA NAUCINOIDES Peck. A single plant found in lawn.

* PHOLIOTA AGERICOLA Peck. Only two plants found.

* PHOLIOTA CAPERATA Pers. Plentiful.

* PHOLIOTA CERASINA Peck. In large clusters on decaying spruce.

* PHOLIOTA SQUARROSOIDES Peck. Growing in large clusters; plentiful in certain localities.

STROPHARIA HOWEANA Peck. Only a few plants found in rich woods in leaf mould.

STROPHARIA SEMIGLOBATA Batsch. Common in lawns.

* STROPHARIA STERCOREA Fr. Abundant after rain.

(*Volvatae*. Provided with a volva; usually also with a veil and annulus)

* AMANITA CRENULATA Peck. Only a few specimens found.

* AMANITA FLOCCOCEPHALA Atk. Three or four plants seen.

AMANITA FROSTIANA Peck. Abundant.

*AMANITA MAPPA Fr. Growing singly in rich soil.

AMANITA MUSCARIA (L.) Fr. Abundant.

*AMANITA MUSCARIA FORMOSA Gonn. & Rab. Fairly common.

AMANITA PHALLOIDES Fr. Abundant.

*AMANITA RUBESCENS Fr. Abundant.

AMANITA SPRETA Peck. Rare.

*AMANITA VERNA Fr. Fairly common.

*AMANITOPSIS VAGINATA (Bull.) Roz. A white variety also found.

*AMANITOPSIS VAGINATA FULVA (Schaeff.). Common.

*AMANITOPSIS VAGINATA **crassivolvata** Peck, var. nov. Pileus broadly convex or nearly plane in the mature plant, subumbonate, glabrous, viscid when moist, widely sulcate striate on the margin, creamy yellow; lamellae broad, close, free, white, sometimes tinged with yellow; stem long, equal, hollow or stuffed with cottony fibers, colored like but a little darker than the pileus, volva very thick, loose, white and woolly; spores globose, 8–10 μ broad. Pileus 7–10 cm. broad; stem 15–20 cm. long, about 2 cm. thick.

In damp soil. Although the sheathed *Amanitopsis* is a very variable species, this large form is so well marked by the very thick felty volva that it seems best to separate it as a variety. It does not closely sheath the base of the stem as in the common form but spreads away above and assumes the shape of a wine glass or goblet.

* AMANITOPSIS VOLVATA (Peck) Sacc. Growing singly; three specimens found.

Family SCLERODERMATACEAE

SCLERODERMA VULGARE Hormen. Appears to be rare.

* SCLERODERMA VERRUCOSUM (Pers.) Bull.

Family LYCOPERDACEAE

BOVISTA PILA B. & C. Common in fields.

BOVISTA PLUMBEA Pers. Common in sandy ground near the ocean.

* GEASTER FORNICATUS (Huds.) Fr. Found in one locality only.

* LYCOPERDON ATROPURPUREUM Vitt.

LYCOPERDON GEMMATUM Batsch. Common.

* LYCOPERDON PECKII MORG.

LYCOPERDON PYRIFORME Schaeff. Common.

LYCOPERDON SEPARANS Peck.

LYCOPERDON SUBINCARNATUM Peck.

LYCOPERDON TURNERI E. & E.

Family PHALLACEAE

* DICTYOPHORA DUPLICATA (Bosc.) E. Fisch. Plentiful in woods in one locality.

* MUTINUS CANINUS (Huds.) Fr. A few specimens only found.

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